

ANARCHY IS NOW RAMPANT IN RUSSIA

Disquieting News From Kronstadt Where Another Mutiny is Feared--Strikes are Spreading--Situation at Bialystok.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The news from Kronstadt continued to be disquieting. The troops sent to the island are camping outside the city.

The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, says the situation is so that the breech locks have been removed from the guns of warships in the harbor.

Trepoff's Life in Danger.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—A circumstantial report is current of an attempt on the life of Gen. Trepoff, commanding of the palace, by a well-dressed woman masquerading as Empress Narissar. According to the rumor the woman gained admittance to the palace, and when Trepoff appeared drew a revolver, but it was seized before she could fire. The story is denied by the police.

Engineers Will Strike.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The massacre of Jews at Bialystok has shocked the country and added to the general excitement, and the revolutions which the commission of the lower house of parliament sent to investigate the outbreak at Bialystok are expected to make will only add fuel to the flames.

Strikes Spreading.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Advanced radicals at meetings held in suburbs of St. Petersburg last night not only condemned the lower house of parliament and characterized the Constitutional Democrats as traitors, but even denounced the group of toll, M. Aladin was hissed because he tried to explain the absurdity of the contention that the house must demand that the Emperor summon a constituent assembly. The meeting refused to listen to his statement that the government could not be asked to sign its own death warrant.

Constituent assemblies he said were constituted, and not summoned by the government. The orators at the meetings glorified the coming dictatorship of the proletariat, and cheered the cries of "Down with the government and the middle classes."

The bakeries continued "closed" to-day, the strikers threatening to wreck the shops where attempts were made to bake bread. Little hardship, however, has thus far resulted. The lower classes were warned and supplied themselves with black bread in advance. The strike of the bakers is to be followed in a few days by a butchers' strike.

The news from the interior shows that the way of strikes is spreading, but it is too early to tell whether the movement, which seems more spontaneous than organized, will precipitate a crisis. New strikes are reported at Yekaterinopolis, at Saratoff and at the colliers of Bakumth.

The usual number of robberies are reported to-day, emphasizing the growing lawlessness and anarchy in the country. There have been two murderous train robberies in the Caucasus, and three stage coaches were held up in Poland. A case of arms and five thousand cartridges have been confiscated at Riga on an incoming steamer.

The government seems to fear repetition of the November mutiny at the Kronstadt fortress, where the sailors and marines and the soldiers and workmen are reported to be extremely turbulent. Two infantry regiments have been hastily dispatched to Kronstadt from Krasnoye Selo, 10 miles southeast of St. Petersburg, and two batteries of artillery of the guard and two machine gun batteries have been sent there.

The streets of Kronstadt are filled with troops and the well-to-do inhabitants are hurriedly leaving the island on which the town is situated.

In State of Panic.

Bialystok, June 18.—(Midnight).—The bodies of more than hundred Jews were buried during the day, but the imposing array of military force prevented a resumption of disorders.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this evening saw dozens of Christians of the lower classes with stakes on their backs coming from the desolated Jewish quarter to submit to the examination of the soldiers and police. If the stakes contained plumb, none of it was seized.

General Bader, commander of the garrison and acting governor-general, is in personal charge of the troops, which are so disposed that a renewal of the rioting is considered improbable. The Jews, however, in a state of panic. As the correspondent passed through the streets strewn with wreckage, they could be seen hastily retreating away from the barracks.

E. L. POWER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Frederick L. Power, 40 years old, stage director of the Bush Temple theatre, whose tongue was cut out last December in order to check a cancerous growth, died yesterday at his old home in Michigan, the operation having failed to effect the progress of the disease.

Withdrawn Troops.

Bialystok, June 19.—The night passed quietly and the town is resuming its normal appearance. Some street cars are running and several factories have resumed work.

Fully half the patrols have been

ANARCHISTS IN PORTLAND.

Another Report That They Contemplate the Assassination of President Roosevelt.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Ore., June 19.—Statements made by Walter Sealskiwicz, formerly president of the Polish National Society, seem to confirm a recent report that this city harbors an anarchist society, which contemplates the assassination of President Roosevelt.

Sealskiwicz's statements were made to the police yesterday while he was securing warrants for several members of his society whom he alleged attacked and beat him Sunday night for obstructing an alleged misuse of the society's funds. Sealskiwicz says that there are about 80 anarchists in the city, and that they hold regular meetings at places northeast of Portland.

Withdrawn from the streets here and in the suburbs.

Killed By Bullets.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—M. Vinaver, a member of the lower house, has received the following dispatch from M. Jacobson, a member of the commission sent to Bialystok by the lower house of parliament to investigate the Jewish massacre there.

"Order was restored yesterday. Eighty-seven Jews and six Christians have been buried. The majority of the dead were killed with bayonets or rifle bullets. The total of the dead has not yet been established. A Cossack yesterday killed a passing Jew. The city council has unanimously declared that the massacre was not the result of race hatred, but was due to provocation, and the troops and police participated in the outrages. The reports that Jews and revolutionists, attacked the inhabitants are false."

Racial War.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The lawlessness in the Caucasus is growing. In spite of the patrols of soldiers and police, murder and robbery are unchecked in this city. At noon to-day, 15 brigands armed to the teeth held up and robbed the passengers, killing three persons. No arrests were made.

The inter-race war between the Armenians and Tartars is spreading.

Strikes Spreading.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Advanced radicals at meetings held in suburbs of St. Petersburg last night not only condemned the lower house of parliament and characterized the Constitutional Democrats as traitors, but even denounced the group of toll, M. Aladin was hissed because he tried to explain the absurdity of the contention that the house must demand that the Emperor summon a constituent assembly. The meeting refused to listen to his statement that the government could not be asked to sign its own death warrant.

Constituent assemblies he said were constituted, and not summoned by the government. The orators at the meetings glorified the coming dictatorship of the proletariat, and cheered the cries of "Down with the government and the middle classes."

The bakeries continued "closed" to-day, the strikers threatening to wreck the shops where attempts were made to bake bread. Little hardship, however, has thus far resulted. The lower classes were warned and supplied themselves with black bread in advance. The strike of the bakers is to be followed in a few days by a butchers' strike.

The news from the interior shows that the way of strikes is spreading, but it is too early to tell whether the movement, which seems more spontaneous than organized, will precipitate a crisis. New strikes are reported at Yekaterinopolis, at Saratoff and at the colliers of Bakumth.

The usual number of robberies are reported to-day, emphasizing the growing lawlessness and anarchy in the country. There have been two murderous train robberies in the Caucasus, and three stage coaches were held up in Poland. A case of arms and five thousand cartridges have been confiscated at Riga on an incoming steamer.

The government seems to fear repetition of the November mutiny at the Kronstadt fortress, where the sailors and marines and the soldiers and workmen are reported to be extremely turbulent. Two infantry regiments have been hastily dispatched to Kronstadt from Krasnoye Selo, 10 miles southeast of St. Petersburg, and two batteries of artillery of the guard and two machine gun batteries have been sent there.

The streets of Kronstadt are filled with troops and the well-to-do inhabitants are hurriedly leaving the island on which the town is situated.

In State of Panic.

Bialystok, June 18.—(Midnight).—The bodies of more than hundred Jews were buried during the day, but the imposing array of military force prevented a resumption of disorders.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this evening saw dozens of Christians of the lower classes with stakes on their backs coming from the desolated Jewish quarter to submit to the examination of the soldiers and police. If the stakes contained plumb, none of it was seized.

General Bader, commander of the garrison and acting governor-general, is in personal charge of the troops, which are so disposed that a renewal of the rioting is considered improbable. The Jews, however, in a state of panic. As the correspondent passed through the streets strewn with wreckage, they could be seen hastily retreating away from the barracks.

E. L. POWER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Frederick L. Power, 40 years old, stage director of the Bush Temple theatre, whose tongue was cut out last December in order to check a cancerous growth, died yesterday at his old home in Michigan, the operation having failed to effect the progress of the disease.

Withdrawn Troops.

Bialystok, June 19.—The night passed quietly and the town is resuming its normal appearance. Some street cars are running and several factories have resumed work.

Fully half the patrols have been

A SUNNY VOYAGE FROM FAR EAST

ARRIVAL TO-DAY OF EMPEROR OF CHINA

Major General Dessino, Military Attaché at Shanghai, Among the Ship's Passengers.

From Asia to America, the voyage of the R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Achimbold, arriving this morning, was marked by fine weather and few incidents, apart from the commonplace in ocean going travel. The ship brought a large number of passengers. It is thought by some that the heavy traffic noticeable of late on all transoceanic steamers has been occasioned by the disaster that recently overtook San Francisco. Infra-reds of the China may avow this report, and say that liners bound for San Francisco have been crowded of late, showing that the volume of travel from the Orient this spring is greater than ever.

Among the distinguished arrivals on the steamer was Major-General Dessino, a Russian military attaché, who has been stationed at Shanghai since before the war between Japan and Russia. He has never seen America, he says, and is travelling purely for pleasure. He is accompanied by an officer and the members of his family. Seen this morning aboard the Empress he said that troublous in China was bound to come at no very distant date. Whether it will be the uprising of the Boxer element again or whether the unrest now so apparent will take some other form he or no one else could at present predict. Not a social upheaval of some description was inevitable. Asked for his reasons for supposing that a crisis of this kind was pending, Major Dessino only alluded to the anti-fascist feeling everywhere manifest in China, and added that in the Flushing Kingdom it was a case of China for the Chinese. While his commission had to do only with the affairs of Southern China, he said that affairs in Manchuria were not altogether smooth. Japan was overzealous of her rights, while Russia was watching every move with a good deal of anxiety.

Among other passengers was E. Cotes, a London correspondent, who has just made a tour through Manchuria. According to him, that much of the damage to San Francisco from the earthquake was due to poor mortar and faulty construction, and the greater portion of the damage to the class A buildings by fire was the result of misguided use of hollow tiling and so-called brick instead of concrete. It is an easy matter, he found, to design a building that will not only be earthquake proof, but practically fireproof. There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand or of one part cement, three of lime, and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has set under these conditions a wall becomes practically one stone."

The news from the interior shows that the way of strikes is spreading, but it is too early to tell whether the movement, which seems more spontaneous than organized, will precipitate a crisis. New strikes are reported at Yekaterinopolis, at Saratoff and at the colliers of Bakumth.

The usual number of robberies are reported to-day, emphasizing the growing lawlessness and anarchy in the country. There have been two murderous train robberies in the Caucasus, and three stage coaches were held up in Poland. A case of arms and five thousand cartridges have been confiscated at Riga on an incoming steamer.

The government seems to fear repetition of the November mutiny at the Kronstadt fortress, where the sailors and marines and the soldiers and workmen are reported to be extremely turbulent. Two infantry regiments have been hastily dispatched to Kronstadt from Krasnoye Selo, 10 miles southeast of St. Petersburg, and two batteries of artillery of the guard and two machine gun batteries have been sent there.

The streets of Kronstadt are filled with troops and the well-to-do inhabitants are hurriedly leaving the island on which the town is situated.

In State of Panic.

Bialystok, June 18.—(Midnight).—The bodies of more than hundred Jews were buried during the day, but the imposing array of military force prevented a resumption of disorders.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this evening saw dozens of Christians of the lower classes with stakes on their backs coming from the desolated Jewish quarter to submit to the examination of the soldiers and police. If the stakes contained plumb, none of it was seized.

General Bader, commander of the garrison and acting governor-general, is in personal charge of the troops, which are so disposed that a renewal of the rioting is considered improbable. The Jews, however, in a state of panic. As the correspondent passed through the streets strewn with wreckage, they could be seen hastily retreating away from the barracks.

E. L. POWER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Frederick L. Power, 40 years old, stage director of the Bush Temple theatre, whose tongue was cut out last December in order to check a cancerous growth, died yesterday at his old home in Michigan, the operation having failed to effect the progress of the disease.

Withdrawn Troops.

Bialystok, June 19.—The night passed quietly and the town is resuming its normal appearance. Some street cars are running and several factories have resumed work.

Fully half the patrols have been

MAYOR WILL GET WISE ON WATER

CITY OFFICIALS TO CLIMB MANY PEAKS

Aldermen Authorized His Worship to Head Exploration Party to Sooke Lake.

From Asia to America, the voyage of the R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Achimbold, arriving this morning, was marked by fine weather and few incidents, apart from the commonplace in ocean going travel. The ship brought a large number of passengers. It is thought by some that the heavy traffic noticeable of late on all transoceanic steamers has been occasioned by the disaster that recently overtook San Francisco. Infra-reds of the China may avow this report, and say that liners bound for San Francisco have been crowded of late, showing that the volume of travel from the Orient this spring is greater than ever.

Among the distinguished arrivals on the steamer was Major-General Dessino, a Russian military attaché, who has been stationed at Shanghai since before the war between Japan and Russia. He has never seen America, he says, and is travelling purely for pleasure. He is accompanied by an officer and the members of his family. Seen this morning aboard the Empress he said that troublous in China was bound to come at no very distant date. Whether it will be the uprising of the Boxer element again or whether the unrest now so apparent will take some other form he or no one else could at present predict. Not a social upheaval of some description was inevitable. Asked for his reasons for supposing that a crisis of this kind was pending, Major Dessino only alluded to the anti-fascist feeling everywhere manifest in China, and added that in the Flushing Kingdom it was a case of China for the Chinese. While his commission had to do only with the affairs of Southern China, he said that affairs in Manchuria were not altogether smooth. Japan was overzealous of her rights, while Russia was watching every move with a good deal of anxiety.

Among other passengers was E. Cotes, a London correspondent, who has just made a tour through Manchuria. According to him, that much of the damage to San Francisco from the earthquake was due to poor mortar and faulty construction, and the greater portion of the damage to the class A buildings by fire was the result of misguided use of hollow tiling and so-called brick instead of concrete. It is an easy matter, he found, to design a building that will not only be earthquake proof, but practically fireproof. There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand or of one part cement, three of lime, and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has set under these conditions a wall becomes practically one stone."

The news from the interior shows that the way of strikes is spreading, but it is too early to tell whether the movement, which seems more spontaneous than organized, will precipitate a crisis. New strikes are reported at Yekaterinopolis, at Saratoff and at the colliers of Bakumth.

The usual number of robberies are reported to-day, emphasizing the growing lawlessness and anarchy in the country. There have been two murderous train robberies in the Caucasus, and three stage coaches were held up in Poland. A case of arms and five thousand cartridges have been confiscated at Riga on an incoming steamer.

The government seems to fear repetition of the November mutiny at the Kronstadt fortress, where the sailors and marines and the soldiers and workmen are reported to be extremely turbulent. Two infantry regiments have been hastily dispatched to Kronstadt from Krasnoye Selo, 10 miles southeast of St. Petersburg, and two batteries of artillery of the guard and two machine gun batteries have been sent there.

The streets of Kronstadt are filled with troops and the well-to-do inhabitants are hurriedly leaving the island on which the town is situated.

In State of Panic.

Bialystok, June 18.—(Midnight).—The bodies of more than hundred Jews were buried during the day, but the imposing array of military force prevented a resumption of disorders.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this evening saw dozens of Christians of the lower classes with stakes on their backs coming from the desolated Jewish quarter to submit to the examination of the soldiers and police. If the stakes contained plumb, none of it was seized.

General Bader, commander of the garrison and acting governor-general, is in personal charge of the troops, which are so disposed that a renewal of the rioting is considered improbable. The Jews, however, in a state of panic. As the correspondent passed through the streets strewn with wreckage, they could be seen hastily retreating away from the barracks.

E. L. POWER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Frederick L. Power, 40 years old, stage director of the Bush Temple theatre, whose tongue was cut out last December in order to check a cancerous growth, died yesterday at his old home

2
...Antiseptic Foot Powder...

Cools and soothes tired, aching, burning and swollen feet. 25c. per large box.

At Campbell's Drug Store
LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE CAMEL

What a Gas Stove Will Do For Your Wife:

It will give her the opportunity to provide perfectly cooked food, with ample leisure and opportunity to obtain relaxation from drudgery in the kitchen.

It will cut your fuel bill down one-third. It will do the work in half the time required with a coal stove.

Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.
35 Yates Street.

FREE! FREE!

We Are Demonstrating McLaren's Table Jellies

STEP IN AND TRY THEM. THE JELLIES ARE 3 FOR 25 CENTS.
Also leave your orders for preserving Strawberries.

Windsor Grocery Company

Opposite Post Office. Government St.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ASSISTED RIOTERS

IN THEIR WORK OF SLAUGHTER AT BIALYSTOK

Jews Who Attempted to Escape From Fury of Mobs Were Run Down by Dragoons.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—No fresh news was received here-to-day from Bialystok, and none of the newspapers can get a word directly from their correspondents there. The correspondent of the Associated Press who should have arrived there from St. Petersburg yesterday morning has not been heard from.

Nothing has been received here from the parliamentary commission sent to Bialystok to inquire into and report upon the massacre of Jews. It is evident that the authorities will not allow any dispatches to be sent from the terror stricken town, which is regarded as ample proof of the horror of the situation.

The last telegram known to have been received here reached M. Ostrogorski, a member of the lower house of parliament, from Grodno yesterday. It was as follows:

The Jew outrage at Bialystok was produced by provocation. The police participated in it, and the troops actively supported the rioters. The military authorities now have full control. The governor-general has left the city.

Persons who tried to leave Bialystok were killed at the station, and others who succeeded in reaching the open fields outside of the town were run down by dragoons.

There seems to be no hope of stopping the attacks.

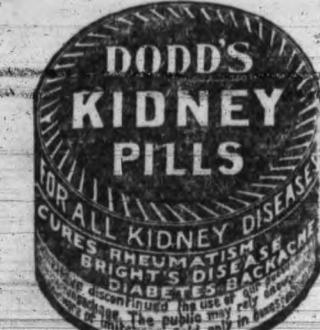
The number of victims is large. While this appeal for immediate assistance is being written we hear about us the sound of volleys."

Arson and Pillage.

Bialystok, June 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press found the victory of riot here written in large letters in the streets, which were one continuous picture of arson and pillage. The windows and doors of the Jewish houses were wide open, giving a view of their wrecked interiors, or were boarded up. Everywhere could be seen sweeping women hunting for traces of killed or wounded survivors. The principal streets were devastated, among which wretched proprietors, last week rich but now reduced to poverty, were wandering about endeavoring to ascertain the extent of their losses.

Minister's Instructions.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—The minister of the interior has sent a circular to the governors of the city prefects calling attention to the excesses at



Next Budget Will Probably Show Deficit of \$40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is expected to reach \$40,000,000. The dispatch adds that an army reform commission has been appointed, consisting of the ministers of war, instruction and state, to remedy defects in the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Coffee is like everything else—the BEST Coffee requires care in cultivation, selection, blending and roasting.

SEAL BRAND Coffee

is rich in Caffeine and Caffeine. It is made of selected growths from the best Plantations in the world.

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL

M. BRYAN IS NOW BOOMED FOR PRESIDENT

Endorsed by Leaders Throughout the Country—Prospect That Nomination May Be Unanimous.

Washington, June 18.—Even the best informed politicians here marvel at the rush to the Bryan standard, in which the Democrats of Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri and South Dakota have led the way. The Bryan movement, after having been held in leash for many weeks at last has been launched with great gusto. If the wave of sentiment goes on as it has begun, the Democratic nomination is a certainty. Mrs. Bryan is their candidate for president in 1908 bids fair to become unanimous.

No less significant than the formal endorsements of the several state conventions are the opinions expressed by the party leaders in every section of the country. Interviews with prominent Democrats show that the Bryan train is working throughout the country. Here are some of the opinions expressed recently on the Bryan movement by Democratic leaders of national importance.

In calling the Indiana Democratic convention to order, Benjamin F. Shively, the chairman of the convention and a former candidate for governor of the Hoosier state, said: "That which is to-day eulogized and approved as broad statesmanship and enlightened statesmanship in Theodore Roosevelt was only a few years ago denounced as revolutionary, reactionary and unpatriotic in William Jennings Bryan. The aftermath of the one is almost equal to the foresight of the other."

Former Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said: "I believe Bryan is the logical candidate and will be the nominee, and if he makes the race I think he will be elected."

Former Mayor Carter, H. Harrison, of Chicago, "Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1908."

Congressman John A. Kohler, of Massachusetts: "There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that Mr. Bryan will be the next nominee of the Democratic party."

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky: "Mr. Bryan will enter that contest far stronger than ever before, and I believe he will be elected over any man whom the Republicans can name."

Congressman Timothy Sullivan, of New York: "Bryan will be the next nominee and the next president of the United States."

Former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri: "There seems to be one sentiment concerning the next standard-bearer of the Democratic party. I have differed with Mr. Bryan on a question of principles, but never have I doubted his integrity, his singleness of purpose and his loyalty to what he believed to be right."

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina: "There is no man in the world I would rather see president."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia: "Mr. Bryan has not only all the strength he formerly had in the Democratic party, but he has now also the support of the majority of the conservatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties."

Senator Frazer, of Tennessee: "It looks very much to me at this time as if Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee in 1908."

Senator Dubois, of Idaho: "Plans must be made for Bryan as I have ever been, and that is saying everything."

Senator Clay, of Georgia: "Mr. Bryan is a great man, a true man, and would make an ideal president."

In view of these expressions of opinion from the most eminent representatives of the party, it would appear certain that if the national convention was to be held at the present time nothing could prevent Mr. Bryan from receiving the presidential nomination. When Mr. Bryan returns home in September from his tour of the world he will be acclaimed as the undisputed leader of his party, and from then until the time of holding the next national convention his steady movement and utterance will be followed with keenest attention.

BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

The Raspilles Damaged and Will Have to Be Dismantled For Repairs.

LONDON, June 18.—The British battleship Ramillies was assisted back to Sheerness to-day, having been in collision in the channel with the battleship Resolution. The latter was not damaged, but the former must be docked for necessary repairs, principally to her propeller.

So far as known the Ramillies is the only big ship crippled during the week's manoeuvres. Two or three torpedo boats and some auxiliary vessels have developed, but very few compared with former manoeuvres.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if

the war office would not issue an order requiring every man of meat supplied to the army to be plainly stamped with the date of manufacture. The secretary said that such had long been the requirement of the ordinary war office contracts.

To another question the war secretary said he was aware of only one case in the last 12 months where troops had refused to eat rations of canned meat, a sample was under examination.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

London, June 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is expected to reach \$40,000,000. The dispatch adds that an army reform commission has been appointed, consisting of the ministers of war, instruction and state, to remedy defects in the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if

the war office would not issue an order

requiring every man of meat supplied

to the army to be plainly stamped

with the date of manufacture. The secretary said that such had long been the requirement of the ordinary war office

contracts.

To another question the war secretary said he was aware of only one

case in the last 12 months where troops

had refused to eat rations of canned

meat, a sample was under examination.

Next Budget Will Probably Show Deficit of \$40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent

of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is ex-

pected to reach \$40,000,000. The dis-

patch adds that an army reform com-

mission has been appointed, consist-

ing of the ministers of war, instruc-

tion and state, to remedy defects in

the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if

the war office would not issue an order

requiring every man of meat supplied

to the army to be plainly stamped

with the date of manufacture. The se-

cretary said that such had long been

the requirement of the ordinary war of-

fice contracts.

To another question the war secretary

said he was aware of only one

case in the last 12 months where troops

had refused to eat rations of canned

meat, a sample was under examination.

Next Budget Will Probably Show Deficit of \$40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent

of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is ex-

pected to reach \$40,000,000. The dis-

patch adds that an army reform com-

mission has been appointed, consist-

ing of the ministers of war, instruc-

tion and state, to remedy defects in

the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if

the war office would not issue an order

requiring every man of meat supplied

to the army to be plainly stamped

with the date of manufacture. The se-

cretary said that such had long been

the requirement of the ordinary war of-

fice contracts.

To another question the war secretary

said he was aware of only one

case in the last 12 months where troops

had refused to eat rations of canned

meat, a sample was under examination.

Next Budget Will Probably Show Deficit of \$40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent

of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is ex-

pected to reach \$40,000,000. The dis-

patch adds that an army reform com-

mission has been appointed, consist-

ing of the ministers of war, instruc-

tion and state, to remedy defects in

the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if

the war office would not issue an order

requiring every man of meat supplied

to the army to be plainly stamped

with the date of manufacture. The se-

cretary said that such had long been

the requirement of the ordinary war of-

fice contracts.

To another question the war secretary

said he was aware of only one

case in the last 12 months where troops

had refused to eat rations of canned

meat, a sample was under examination.

Next Budget Will Probably Show Deficit of \$40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent

of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is ex-

pected to reach \$40,000,000. The dis-

patch adds that an army reform com-

mission has been appointed, consist-

ing of the ministers of war, instruc-

tion and state, to remedy defects in

the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

MALT NUTRINE

100 per cent. Pure.

The Highest Priced Malt Extract Made.
Sold by All Druggists.

R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING
THE NEW GRAND THEATRE

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Proprs.
ROBERT JAMESON, Mgr.
General Manager, E. E. E. Powers,
Floor and First St. Seats of Bal-
cony, 26c. Box Seats, 35c.

PROGRAMME.—The Intermezzo, Reined, Fifer,
EUGENE ELLSWORTH, BURT—Madge
Presenting Their Hilarious Sketch, "Do-
mestic Pets." BILLIE LILY.
Black-faced comedian, assisted by Miss
Willette Charles. FALARDO.
The Instrumental Man.
Novelty Equilibrists.
Illustrated Song.
FREDERIC ROBERTS.
"Loring for Love."
New Bloomer Pictures.
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.
Daily Matinees, p. m., Evening, 7:30
and 9:00 o'clock.

Last Event of the Musical
Season

Victoria Theatre, Tuesday June 19

Reidelsberger String
Quartette
Olivia DahlNORWAY'S FAMOUS SONGSTRESS.
Return Appearance by Request.

Victoria's Own Arion Club

(Thirty Voices under Leadership of E.
Howard Russell, B. A.)Three notable concerts in one. Prices:
\$1.00, the 26th and 28th; reserved—Subscription
lists now open. Box-pianist, Theatre
Open to subscribers Saturday; to non-
subscribers Monday at 10 o'clock.

Musical America...

Should be in every home. Is it in yours?
It contains 60 columns of illustrations and
reading matter. Weekly. \$1.00 a year.
All Victoria concerts, etc., reported.SEYMORE H. O'DELL
Special B. C. Agent.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Issued by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.Victoria, June 19—5 a. m.—The baro-
meter is abnormally high over this prov-
ince and the adjoining states and the
warmer weather prevails throughout the
Pacific slope—from Northern British Col-
umbia to California; with moderate north-
and east winds on the Coast. Light
rains have occurred in Cariboo and
Kootenay, and showery weather con-
tinues from the Rockies to Manitoba.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 4 p. m. Wednesday.
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate north-
erly and easterly winds, fine and warm
to-day and Wednesday.Lower Mainland—Light to moderate
winds, fine and warm, to-day and Wed-
nesday.

Report.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.40; tempera-
ture, 65; minimum, 60; wind, calm; weather,
fair.New Westminster—Barometer, 30.38;
temperature, 48; minimum, 41; wind, 6
miles E.; weather, fair.Kamloops—Barometer, 30.39; tempera-
ture, 42; minimum, 42; wind, calm; rain,
12; weather, clear.Barlowville—Barometer, 30.32; tempera-
ture, 46; minimum, 42; wind, calm; rain,
12; weather, fair.San Francisco—Barometer, 30.32; tem-
perature, 50; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles
N.; weather, clear.Port Simpson—Barometer, 30.30; tem-
perature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, 8 miles
E.; rain, 36; weather, cloudy.Edmonton—Barometer, 29.94; tempera-
ture, 42; minimum, 46; wind, 12 miles N.;
rain, 38; weather, cloudy.

THE PROCESS OF CORN SOWING

By the agency of several people \$12,000
is quickly raised, but its soon coaxed
out by the application of Putnam's
Corn Extractor. Nothing so safe and
painless as Putnam's; use no other.

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

Jabez Balfour has sent the governor of
Parkhurst Prison a handsome brass
prayerbook rest to be placed on the
altars of the chapel where he acted as
chaplain. Accompanying the gift was
a letter stating that it is in recognition
of the many benefits he derived from
the worship at the prison chapel.Losing it, day after day? And doing
nothing to save it? As though you can
lose your hair and keep it, too! Then
stop this falling. Stop it at once! You
Vigor. It feeds the hair, gives it strength,
keeps it in place. And it makes the scalp healthy, cures all dandruff, and
keeps the hair soft and glossy. Try it and be happy!

Hair Falls

can certainly do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It feeds the hair, gives it strength,
keeps it in place. And it makes the scalp healthy, cures all dandruff, and
keeps the hair soft and glossy. Try it and be happy!CITY COUNCILLORS
WEEKLY MEETINGDISCUSSION COVERED
VARIETY OF SUBJECTSPermission Granted Orangemen to Meet
at Beacon Hill Park—Other
Business.

A Word to Women

Every woman may not be handsome, but every woman should keep with care the good points which nature has endowed her with. Sallow skin, dull eyes, a blotchy complexion—these no woman have who pays proper attention to her health. Where constipation, liver derangement, blood impurities, and other irregularities exist, good complexion, bright eyes, and sprightly movements cannot exist. Internal derangements reveal themselves sooner or later on the surface. Headache, dark rings around the eyes, sallow skin, labored heavy movements, a constant tired feeling—all these mean that the liver and digestive organs are needing help and correction. Bileans give this necessary help. They are purely vegetable and they work in Nature's own way. They do not merely flush the bowels and clear out the liver cells. They tone up liver and stomach to fulfil their proper functions. Not only so, but while more effective than the medicines hitherto obtainable, they are, at the same time, more mild in their operation, and are suitable for the most delicate constitution.

A WOMAN WHO WAS AS YELLOW AS A GUINEA.

Mrs. A. TRAVIS, of Gringley, says: "I got completely 'run down' in health, my strength went. I was constipated, had frequent headaches, and my skin became as yellow as a guinea. Food gave me pain, and hours upon hours have I laid awake, at night quite unable to get any sleep, because of indigestion. I lost flesh and became quite wasted. Medicine did not seem to do me any good at all. One day bileans were recommended to me, and I decided to give them a trial. They did what other

Bileans
FOR
Hiccoughs

Bileans are a cure for:

headache, constipation, piles, liver trouble, indigestion,

and all digestive disorders, female ailments, skin eruptions, biliousness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, bad breath, etc.

Obtainable from all druggists at 25 cents per box, or

6 boxes for \$1.00.

To obtain a sample box, cut

the coupon and mail it, with full name and address, and a stamp (to pay return postage) to the

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

Times, Vic., June 19.

Bileans Co., Cobhorne St., Toronto.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every day (except Sunday) by
The Times Printing & Publishing Co.

LIMITED
JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.

Offices 26 Broad Street

Reportorial Rooms 45

Business Office 109

Daily, one month, by carrier 75

Daily, one week, by carrier 20

Daily, by mail, per annum 45.00

Twice-a-Week Times, per annum 41.00

Special Eastern Canadian representative,
H. V. Kable, Room 102-11, Mail Bidg.,
Toronto.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

Jones' Cigar Store, Douglas Street.

Emery's Cigar Stand, Government St.

Victoria News Co., Ltd., 26 Yates St.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt.

T. N. Hibben & Co., 53 Government St.

A. Edwards, 61 Yates St.

C. G. Evans, 53 Government St.

George Marsden, 201 Yates and Govt.

H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.

W. W. Young, 201 Yates St.

Mrs. Cross, Victoria, 201 Yates St.

Pop. Stationery Co., 25 Government St.

T. Redding, Craigflower Rd., Victoria W.

J. T. Ross, 201 Oak Bay Junction.

F. G. Poll, 201 Oak Bay, P. O.

Mrs. Coburn, Oak Bay.

A. Schroeder, Menzies and McLean Sts.

Mr. Talbot, Cook and Pandora Sts.

Mr. Hart, 201 Oak Bay, P. O.

C. Hanbury, Savoy Cigar Store, Govt.

Neil Macdonald, East End Grocery, cor.

Ford and Oak Bay Ave.

A. Johnson, Stanley Ave. and Cadboro

Bay road.

Le Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Govt St.

W. Graham, 111 Fort St.

R. T. McLean, News Stand, C.P.R. Dock.

Sir. Princess, Victoria.

E. & N. trains.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattle Hotel News Stand; Rainier Grand Hotel News Stand.

Vancouver—Vancouver Hotel, Galloway & Co.; Gordon Hebbethwaite.

New Westminster—J. J. McKay, 111 Morris St.

Dawson-Bennett News Co.

Rossland—M. Simpson.

White Rock—V. T. Bennett News Co.

Portland—Oregon News Co., 16 Sixth street.

Kansas City, Mo.—American News Co.

RUMOR'S MALEVOLENT TONGUE.

The tongue of rumor may wag and the minds of the people imagine a vain thing, but the publication of the alleged gossip of the street corners surely cannot affect the established political records of men who, as the Colonist says, have had intimate relations with the band of adventurers whose reputations are faintly compared with the characters of the people who have basely maligned them. Accordingly we are prepared to leave the saints at rest in the peace which they have earned by their diligence and sanctified foresight and to consider the case of the government altogether apart from its unique connection.

With respect to the rumors which have been so vehemently denied, if the Colonist cares to take the trouble it may trace them to their source within the precincts of the saints' rest or even to the holy of holies of inner cabinet circles.

The sentiments of some of the ministers and of the rank and file of the party respecting the manner in which the affairs of the Lands and Works Department have been conducted are well known. The Premier and his bosom friend the Chief Commissioner have been parted for the first time in the history of the government. Mr. McBride is on tour in anticipation of the appeal to the constituencies which is the official intention to ask permission to make some time during the present year, unless the sounding of public sentiment now proceeding indicates that such a course must result in political disaster. The Premier and Hon. H. E. Green, have publicly stated that dissolution is not in contemplation. But no one would expect the ministers to make a confession which would have the result of calling the opposition to the stump. However it will not be denied that the political activity the government leaders are displaying is unusual. Will the Colonist, which appears to possess the confidence of the party, make the assertion and stake its established reputation for veracity on its announcement, that it is not the intention of Premier McBride to ask His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a dissolution during the present year, and, further, that it is not contemplated, in deference to Conservative and public sentiment, to drop the Chief Commissioner overboard in the belief that he is too heavy a load for the government to carry?

HIS MAJESTY'S INVITATION TO CANADA.

The newspapers of Great Britain, great and small, are displaying a lively interest in the invitation which has been extended by the Canadian Parliament and by many public and semi-public bodies of less importance, to His Majesty King Edward VII, to come over and behold with his own eyes the Imperial domain of this the most important and most promising of his possessions. We find the invitation not only warmly endorsed; it is seconded to comment displaying an intelligent appreciation of the potentialities of the Dominion which we confess will be as thoroughly appreciated as it is unexpected. The general trend of the discussion indicates that British writers for the press are beginning to appreciate what we are doing in this Dominion to build up a magnificent commonwealth under the British flag. The London Daily Telegraph, in particular, publishes a notable article displaying a knowledge of present conditions in Canada and a grasp of future

material possibilities which would have been undreamt of in a British newspaper a very short time ago. The article is such a striking one that we need not apologize for printing it in full:

Opinion in this country has hardly wakened to the extraordinary interest and significance of a step with which Canada, it is not too much to say, is thrilling, and conversation at Washington is alive. In the last few weeks both Houses of the Dominion Parliament have adopted an address to the throne, expressing "the desire and hope, long and fervently cherished, that His Majesty may be pleased to appear in person among his Canadian subjects." They feel that they are at the creative moment of their destinies. They are convinced and rightly, that the development of their inimitable possibilities between the two oceans will be the greatest political process of the twentieth century, and the ultimately dominating fact in the power and commerce of the world. Loyalty to the throne has been the very principle of their distinctive existence upon American soil from the foundation of their nationhood. Devotion to the flag is the inspiration of their political feeling. Unity of the Empire is the ideal of their dream—the aspiration upon which, as they say, their resources, their racial fibre, and monarchial tradition, entitle them to think, depends as high a hope as ever opened before a people. The desire of Canadians is to seal the spirit of their history, the promise of their future, and the whole meaning of their expansion as an Imperial state under the British flag, by a visit as it were, sub-contracted and transmitted through our ears. It is direct and parallel with ours. Canada is no longer a colony—the word is parochial, misleading, obsolete, and serves but to dull the imagination. Canada in the last two decades has become a nation, and more than any other conception of that name can signify. She has a Senate and a House of Commons of her own. She needs but the opening, sooner or later, of the parliament in Ottawa by the Sovereign of the Empire in person, to express visibly the self-contained completeness of her constitutional life under the flag. She occupies from sea to sea, a territory which is well-nigh as large as Europe, forms the true centre of the land-masses of the globe, and offers the shortest route between the Far East and Western civilization—between her and ourself; Japan on the one hand, and the partners to the entente cordiale, on the other; who have been the almost equal parents of Canadian nationality. King Edward's personal work in closing the feud centuries between England and France has created between the two main elements of the population of the Dominion a spirit of sympathy more intimate, in some respects, than had ever previously existed. The conclusion of the entente cordiale was to us a fundamental achievement in foreign policy. To Canadians that compact was a vital and beneficial factor in domestic policy. King Edward's personal statesmanship has been not the least fortunate among the influences which have worked together during the last few years to open a new era in the moral and material conditions of British America. But the Dominion has a mission beyond all that we have suggested. Never so firmly established upon its own national basis as now, but never in closer or more amicable relationship with the United States, Canada is the living link between the American Republic and the British Empire, destined, as we trust and believe, to restore the moral, and perhaps at some crowning moment the active, unity of the Anglo-Saxon world. It was repeatedly declared in the recent Ottawa debate that King Edward could hardly visit his Canadian capital without extending his tour to Washington and, perhaps, to New York. If that were done, the event would be not merely historic in the greatest sense of that much-cheapened word, but memorable past all example in the record of Royal progresses.

Decision upon the request of Canada, is attended with some constitutional difficulties which it will be well not to under-measure. We know not whether reasons of state may intervene to prevent the favorable response which His Majesty would otherwise desire to give, and which would be received, we are convinced, with not more enthusiasm by his subjects upon both sides of the Atlantic than by their kindred under the Stars and Stripes. Though the sequel remains in doubt, one inference is certain, and it is that the journey would be epoch-marking in the strictest sense. The proceedings in the Dominion parliament were characterized by an energy and impressiveness in spirit and phrase which have not yet been equalled, either in the Mother Country. The original motion was brought forward in the Canadian House of Commons on April 18th by Mr. Belcourt, the eloquent member for Ottawa city, who formerly filled the Speaker's chair. The terms of the address were such as to reveal with a warmth and force to which comment can add nothing, the character of the tie which binds the free peoples of the Empire to their Sovereign. The King's presence is desired by the Canadian people that it may thereby enable them to offer the personal tribute of their unwavering attachment to the Crown and the government of the Empire, of their deep affection for your Majesty's person,

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

HARDWARE

BEST CUMBERLAND SMITHING COAL
METALLIC SHINGLES, CEILING & SIDING, Etc.

Wharf St VICTORIA, B.C.

Beautiful Cut Glass



CUT GLASS

has a fascination for most women. No other ware possesses such a combination of decorative useful qualities. A few articles from our stock of

C. E. Redfern

4 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEMO

Upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion, however, the motion was amended so as to delete the reference to a particular date or object, lest His Majesty's convenience should be in any way constrained. The issue will now be decided, as we have said, by general considerations of state. These may possibly compel, in all the circumstances of the immediate future, some postponement of the visit. That the very happiest sequel may ensue; however, will be the ardent wish of all his Majesty's subjects throughout the world. The moment, in many respects, never can be more auspicious. The visit of the then Heir Apparent, nearly half a century ago, has always been affectionately remembered; but King Edward's appearance in full sovereignty would be the first demonstration to all the world of the unifying spirit and power living and inherent in the influence of the Imperial Crown, and would have an incalculable effect upon the development of imperial sentiment. At Washington, the meeting of the President and the King would be one of the dramatic moments in the history of the English-speaking peoples, instinct with a meaning not soon to be forgotten, throwing a reconciling light upon all that has divided the two Great Powers of British stock in the past, and full of unguessed hopes of moving and almost mysterious promise for the future of the world. King Edward's efforts have not only transformed the position of this country, restoring its power and security upon every side, by the most complete system of guarantees we have ever possessed, but have harmonized international relations with a success unprecedented in pacific diplomacy. The alliance with Japan, the entente with France, the better understanding with Russia, followed by a visit to Washington, sealing the reconciliation of the Anglo-Saxon races for all the ages to come, would make the accomplished years of His Majesty's influence more memorable and beneficent than an equal period of any reign that history records.

Decision upon the request of Canada, is attended with some constitutional difficulties which it will be well not to under-measure. We know not whether reasons of state may intervene to prevent the favorable response which His Majesty would otherwise desire to give, and which would be received, we are convinced, with not more enthusiasm by his subjects upon both sides of the Atlantic than by their kindred under the Stars and Stripes. Though the sequel remains in doubt, one inference is certain, and it is that the journey would be epoch-marking in the strictest sense. The proceedings in the Dominion parliament were characterized by an energy and impressiveness in spirit and phrase which have not yet been equalled, either in the Mother Country. The original motion was brought forward in the Canadian House of Commons on April 18th by Mr. Belcourt, the eloquent member for Ottawa city, who formerly filled the Speaker's chair. The terms of the address were such as to reveal with a warmth and force to which comment can add nothing, the character of the tie which binds the free peoples of the Empire to their Sovereign.

The invitation was originally suggested by the approaching completion of the bridge spanning the St. Lawrence at Quebec. This fine engineering achievement is in itself a link of the "chain of empire," as well as a work of national enterprise, forming part of the improved trans-continental railway system which will run throughout upon Canadian soil and shorten imperial communication with the Far East. His Majesty's inauguration of the Quebec bridge would be singularly gratifying, as Mr. Belcourt said, to the hearts of Canadian subjects, and no spot upon American soil could be more fitly chosen for King Edward's first great act of state across the Atlantic than the picturesqueness, old-world capital, overlooking from its heights an incomparable "pomp of waters untried," where

one monument is sacred to the mingled memories of Wolfe and of Montcalm, the capitalists, who govern the coun-

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

ON WEDNESDAY WE WILL SELL

STYLISH WOMEN'S COSTUMES

USUAL VALUES \$7.50 to \$12.50 for \$4.50 EACH

ON WEDNESDAY WE WILL SELL

EMBROIDERED BLOUSE LENGTHS

AT \$1.75 EACH

Artistic Style and Good Quality Are Here Combined With Popular Prices

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT OUR SHOE DEPT.

Women's Vic Kid Low Lace Shoe, hand welted, soft, pliable sole, ribbon, etc., large sole, low cut, making them cool and stylish; \$3.00 pair.

Women's White Canvas Low Lace Shoe, hand turn sole, Cuban heel, JUST fit these warm days; \$3.00 pair.

Women's Choc. Vic Kid Low Shoe, Cuban heel, Gibson shape, the swellest out in footwear; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Choc. Vic Kid Low Shoe, Cuban heel, circular vamp, turn sole; \$3.50 pair.

Women's Choc. Vic Kid Low Shoe, light sole, stock toe cap, military heel; \$3.00 pair.

Women's Choc. Vic Kid Low Shoe, light sole, military heel, stock toe, large buckle; \$3.50 pair.

ENGLISH MADE SANDALS.

Misses' Russian Calf Sandals, with heels; size 11 to 1; \$1.50 pair.

Misses' Tan Calf Sandals; \$1.25 pair.

Child's English Made Sandals, tan calf, sizes 4 to 6; \$1.50 pair.

Child's English Made Sandals, tan calf, sizes 7 to 10; \$1.50 pair.

WHITE BEAUTY POLISH for

Tan Polish; 15c. and 25c.

Black Polish; 15c. and 25c.

Black Paste; 10c.

French Glycerine Dressing; 10c.

Child's Vic Kid Low Lace Shoes, medium sole, patent tip, military heel; \$2.50 pair.

Child's Patent Colt 2-Strap Slipper, medium heel; \$1.50 pair.

Child's Choc. Kid Low Lace Shoes, low heel, medium sole; \$1.50 pair.

Child's Choc. Vic Kid Ankle Strap Slipper, with bow, sizes 8 to 10; \$1.25 pair.

Child's English Made Sandals, tan calf, sizes 4 to 6; \$1.50 pair.

Child's English Made Sandals, tan calf, sizes 7 to 10; \$1.50 pair.

WHITE BEAUTY POLISH for

Tan Polish; 15c. and 25c.

Black Polish; 15c. and 25c.

Black Paste; 10c.

French Glycerine Dressing; 10c.

BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

LOVERS OF HISTORY AND STUDENTS.

For Wednesday we will make the unpreceded offer of a complete set of the History of Nations, comprising volumes by well known authors, at the ridiculously low price of 25c. per volume, sold separately or as a whole:

Bowes' Corn Cure Hinders Corns

When you apply our Corn Cure to your corns it acts as a hoodoo on the corn's growth; kills it in fact, so you can pick it out by the roots.

25 Cents Per Bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

\$400.00

And small monthly payments will purchase a new Modern Bungalow
Yates Street.

For particulars apply to
P. R. BROWN, LTD.
30 BROAD STREET.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 43.

WANTED

1 acre, near city.
10 acres good farm land, near city.
7 roomed house in James Bay district or upper Fort street.

Clute & Murray
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS
Corner For and Broad Streets.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. WE CAN SELL IT.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

SPECIAL SALES
TOILET GOODS
COMBS
BED SHEETS
SKIN TONICS
PERFUMES, ETC.
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 21 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

RUPTURE
HEARD'S FAMOUS APPLIANCES

For men, women and children. Endorsed by physicians everywhere, and absolutely guaranteed.
OFFICE 75 YATES ST.

"Excursion rates, steamer Iroquois."

"Dr. F. R. Humber, who has completed the course in dental surgery is now associated with Dr. A. A. Humber, Government street, over Redfern."

"All lovers of choice home cooking and home-made bread should go to The Palms for lunch and afternoon tea. Open 7:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. No Chinese employed."

"Yellowstone National Park now open to the public. Greatly reduced round trip rates via Northern Pacific."

"A delightful outing next Sunday through the beautiful scenery of the Gulf Islands and stop one hour at the Crofton smelter. V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois."

"Dr. F. R. Humber, who has completed the course in dental surgery is now associated with Dr. A. A. Humber, Government street, over Redfern."

"The At Home to be held at the residence of Mrs. Ernest Hall, Regent's Park, corner of Cadboro Bay road and St. Charles street, to-morrow afternoon and evening promises to be a very attractive affair. The spacious reception rooms and grounds will be entirely thrown open by Dr. Hall for the occasion. Tea, coffee and ice cream will be served by the Women's Auxiliary of Metropolitan Methodist church. The names of Mrs. Gleeson Hicks, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Dixon, Miss Bishop and the Misses Spencer and Ladner are a guarantee of the excellence of the programme to be provided."

"H. J. S. Musket, who has been appointed a sub-examiner for the matriculation examination for the University of London, has just completed his June examination of candidates, and many inquiries have been made by prospective candidates the following information is published with regard to the same. A candidate must be over 35 years of age and must present himself or herself for examination in five subjects, viz.: English, 2. Elementary mathematics, 3. Latin or one of several sciences, and 4 and 5. Two other subjects chosen from a comprehensive list. The examinations are held in January and June, and applications should reach the University at least three months before the examination begins. Applications are not received from individual candidates or their teachers, but must be made through the office of the Lieutenant-Governor."

"Among the firms which will tenant the new ten-story building now being erected on Victoria square, Montreal, by Messrs. Mark, Fisher, Sons & Co. are Messrs. Perrin, Frères & Cie of Grenoble, France, the well-known manufacturers of kid gloves who will occupy the entire sixth floor. This firm seems to be enjoying a very full share of Canada's prosperity, their trade increasing very rapidly. In Toronto they are also about to change the location of their agency to the new Traders Bank sky scraper—the highest office building under the British flag."

"At a meeting of the International Union, No. 5, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, held last evening in Labor hall, the following officers were elected: President, McLaughlin; vice-president, Geo. Brown; secretary, Richard Ryan; financial secretary, Wm. Clark; treasurer, John Creed; warden, L. Wright; conductor, R. Ely; delegates to Labor Council, R. Ryan, E. Gilligan, and J. Wager; delegate to Painters' Northwest Conference, E. Gilligan; alternate, C. Pomroy."

TWO ACRES
YOUNG FRUIT
GOOD COTTAGE
NEAR OAK BAY
(ON CAR LINE)
BIG SACRIFICE

GRANT & CONYERS
NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

A BARGAIN

Five Acres of Land, House, Stable,
Fruit Trees. Cleared and Fenced.
Running stream. 4 Miles From Post
Office. Price Only \$1250. Terms.

Money to Loan at Current Rates.
Fire and Life Insurance.

II TROUNCE AVENUE LEE & FRASER VICTORIA B. C.

VICTORIA'S
DAILY WEATHER

Sunday, June 18.

Deg. Highest 66

Lowest 51

Mean 55

Sunshine, 4 hours 42 minutes.

Monday, June 18.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Tuesday, June 19.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Wednesday, June 20.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Thursday, June 21.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Friday, June 22.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Saturday, June 23.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Sunday, June 24.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Monday, June 25.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Tuesday, June 26.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Wednesday, June 27.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Thursday, June 28.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Friday, June 29.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Saturday, June 30.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Sunday, July 1.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Monday, July 2.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Tuesday, July 3.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Wednesday, July 4.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Thursday, July 5.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Friday, July 6.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Saturday, July 7.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Sunday, July 8.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Monday, July 9.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Tuesday, July 10.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Wednesday, July 11.

Deg. Highest 63

Lowest 50

Mean 56

Rain, .03 inch. Sunshine, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Thursday, July 12.

ONE FREE

With every dozen Self-Sealing Jars I will give one Patent
Fruit Jar Holder, the convenience of the age.
MASON PINT JARS, per dozen.....
MASON QUART JARS, per dozen.....
MASON HALF GALLON JARS, per dozen.....
GRANULATED SUGAR AT SAME OLD PRICE \$1.10 PER
SACK.

W. O. WALLACE

THE FAMILY GROCER, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS. TEL. 32

DELEGATION WAITS
ON CITY COUNCILURGING PROMPT ACTION AS
TO NORTH WARD PARK

Site Recommended by Committee Endorsed and Aldermen Asked to Set Busy.

That North Ward wants the promised park and wants it quickly, was amply demonstrated at last night's meeting of the city council. A large delegation representing the North Ward, Spring Hill, and Victoria West Improvement Associations laid before the aldermen their views on this and other subjects of municipal interest. The chief feature of the representations was the very strong endorsement of the location recommended by the park committee. This is blocks 2 and 7, containing nearly seven acres and bounded by Quadra, Cook and Pender streets, and Queen's avenue. Among the members of the delegation were W. Marshall, J. A. Grant, Geo. Jeeves, Phil. R. Smith, R. Sprague, and G. W. Andrews.

THE SAILOR'S STORY

They had each been relating the most thrilling experiences of their lives. The explorer had narrated with shuddering vividness a terrible struggle with a giant bear; the trapper, the hunter, how he had shot five elephants and a giraffe with one bullet, and the soldier how, amidst the din and sulphur of a battle, he had rushed forward and snatched the charge out a 47 gun, thus earning the reputation of being the biggest fool in the regiment. Only the sailor had remained silent.

"I don't like to speak of my adventures," he began with the impressiveness of one that delights in nothing better. "But I will, just this once. Ten years ago I was the sole survivor of an awful wreck. My ship was driven ashore, and I should have followed my comrades to Davy Jones'伟大世界 without a trace.

As stated in these columns yesterday, the Victoria team met defeat at the hands of Vancouver last Saturday afternoon to the tune of a goal to nil. It was the first of the provincial inter-city series, and the result, needless to say, was a disappointment to all Victorians.

Two days later, after a fair beating, it was good taste, and to say the least, a bad manner of sporting etiquette. Therefore it is acknowledged that the Terminal City twirled thoroughly deserved to succeed, that they outclassed the team which turned up not that they as representatives of Victoria in such an excellent as to gain the victory.

LACROSSE

SAME OLD DIFFICULTY

As stated in these columns yesterday, the Victoria team met defeat at the hands of Vancouver last Saturday afternoon to the tune of a goal to nil. It was the first of the provincial inter-city series, and the result, needless to say, was a disappointment to all Victorians.

Two days later, after a fair beating, it was good taste, and to say the least, a bad manner of sporting etiquette. Therefore it is acknowledged that the Terminal City twirled thoroughly deserved to succeed, that they outclassed the team which turned up not that they as representatives of Victoria in such an excellent as to gain the victory.

There is one point, however, which should be given to the attention of those concerned. During the past two years a large sum has never been gathered together in Victoria to play an inter-city match without great difficulty. Troubles have always been experienced in obtaining leave of absence for the players, and naturally the result has been Victoria's downfall in the large majority of away-from-home engagements. This was the case last week, and the outcome speaks for itself. In view of the fact that Rev. W. W. Bolton, J. A. Nitton, and a number of other distinguished sportsmen are giving their time and money in the endeavor to build up the Canadian national pastime, it seems a small thing to ask of the employers of players that they allow them away for a day on the occasion of important matches. Victoria has an intermediate team that stands a splendid chance of capturing the British Columbia championship if given proper encouragement. They will be tested in the forthcoming home game with the New Westminster representatives and their supporters are willing to stake their chances of public support on the result of this game. It is to be hoped that all business men concerned will look at this matter in a public spirited way and help in elevating lacrosse in Victoria to the high plane it occupied years ago.

MONTREAL VICTORIOUS

The Canadians put up a strong fight against Montreal at Montreal on Saturday in a schedule national lacrosse union match, but lost by 4 goals to 2.

NATIONALS DEFEATED

A Toronto dispatch dated Monday says: The Nationals went down to defeat before the Torontos at Rosedale on Saturday by the score of 4 to 1. The Torontos had the better of the play throughout, but in the first quarter the Nationals played pretty lacrosse.

It was natural that many men of British nationality were frequently to be found in American ships after the revolt of the colonies; and when we were at war the numbers naturally increased to avoid being pressed, that need for seamen in our navy being great. Our government accordingly persisted in searching American merchant ships for British "seamen-to-be," taking the men out of them, treating them as slaves, and making the men cause of the war of 1812, as Captain Mahan points out. Special friction naturally occurred through the forcible seizure of four British deserts from the United States frigate Chesapeake by the British fifty-gun ship Leopard, after an action, and the orders-in-council previously referred to were an important aggravation of the situation.

Mahan is of opinion that the United States should have declared war in 1807, but the country was unprepared, and the Presidents Jefferson and Madison endeavored to coerce Great Britain by such peaceful means as an "embargo" on all ships leaving the United States, and closing their ports to British trade. The tension accorded with the war of 1812, as Captain Mahan points out, to the British government, in their life and death struggle with Napoleon, making it impossible for the orders-in-council so gallantly to the Americans to be relaxed, so that on June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a message to Congress, which resulted in war being declared formally on June 18. Just at this time, the Continental system of Napoleon having been relaxed through his war with Russia, the British government found itself able to comply with the American demand for the repeal of the obnoxious orders-in-council, as far as the United States was concerned, the order-in-council to that effect dating from June 28. Nevertheless, the war continued.

UNDESIRABLE MODEL

An old man named Woods, who recently died at Bristol, in East Anglia, was fond of recalling a certain would-be-corner in wheat immediately preceding the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. Mr. Henry Paul, of St. John's Hall, took a sample of wheat to Holt Market, for which an offer of £4 10s per cwt was received. This was refused, as the vendor expected 15s, but this price was agreed upon, and when the corn was being threshed he carried the wheat home again. Unluckily for him his hopes were not to be realized, for peace having been declared there was a general glut, and he was obliged to sell his lot with his wheat for 15s per cwt. Sugar, in Mr. Woods' early days, was 10s per pound, whereas butter was only 6d.

—Pearson's Magazine.

A "CORNER" THAT FAILED.

An old man named Woods, who recently died at Bristol, in East Anglia, was fond of recalling a certain would-be-corner in wheat immediately preceding the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. Mr. Henry Paul, of St. John's Hall, took a sample of wheat to Holt Market, for which an offer of £4 10s per cwt was received. This was refused, as the vendor expected 15s, but this price was agreed upon, and when the corn was being threshed he carried the wheat home again. Unluckily for him his hopes were not to be realized, for peace having been declared there was a general glut, and he was obliged to sell his lot with his wheat for 15s per cwt. Sugar, in Mr. Woods' early days, was 10s per pound, whereas butter was only 6d.

—Pearson's Magazine.

THE CONNELL'S

The Connells put up a strong fight against Montreal at Montreal on Saturday in a schedule national lacrosse union match, but lost by 4 goals to 2.

—Pearson's Magazine.

THE NATIONALS DEFEATED

A Toronto dispatch dated Monday says: The Nationals went down to defeat before the Torontos at Rosedale on Saturday by the score of 4 to 1. The Torontos had the better of the play throughout, but in the first quarter the Nationals played pretty lacrosse.

—Pearson's Magazine.

UNDESIRABLE MODEL

An old man named Woods, who recently died at Bristol, in East Anglia, was fond of recalling a certain would-be-corner in wheat immediately preceding the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. Mr. Henry Paul, of St. John's Hall, took a sample of wheat to Holt Market, for which an offer of £4 10s per cwt was received. This was refused, as the vendor expected 15s, but this price was agreed upon, and when the corn was being threshed he carried the wheat home again. Unluckily for him his hopes were not to be realized, for peace having been declared there was a general glut, and he was obliged to sell his lot with his wheat for 15s per cwt. Sugar, in Mr. Woods' early days, was 10s per pound, whereas butter was only 6d.

—Pearson's Magazine.

FOOT ELIM

Foot Elim is a simple deodorizing powder—harmless, antiseptic, and full of virtue. Each box contains:

Comfort for tortured feet—on bushy Ease for burning blisters—50 cents worth.

Relief for aching corns—\$1.00 worth.

Satisfaction for those who have suffered for years with sweaty, aching, swollen, offensive feet—\$3.00 worth.

Eighteen powders in a box 25¢.

Having now endeavored to sum up

Sporting News

LAWN TENNIS.

WARD DEFEATED.

Wimbledon, England, June 18.—In the remaining singles for the Davis cup S. H. M. Smith, Great Britain, beat Holcomb Ward, American, in three straight sets. The score was 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

AMONG J. B. A. PLAYERS.

The Kingston street courts of the James Bay Athletic Association are in splendid condition. Through constant care they have been kept in excellent condition, and the visiting players do fast and accurate work. Recently the courts have been in continual use by members of the club. Through the efforts of the chairman of the committee in charge of that branch of the sport, George V. Simpson, a large number of outsiders have entered, the club simply for the purpose of taking advantage of the facilities offered for indulging in that popular pastime. Already the officials are beginning to make preliminary arrangements for the different club and open tournaments that will be paid now, and he did not think the next council would refuse to pay the balance.

THE RIFLE.

NEW ARM ISSUED.

Orders were received by Lieut.-Col. Marin, in command of the government stores at Quebec, to issue mark II rifles to Lieut.-Col. Talbot, adjutant of the Biscay team. The team sailed from Montreal on June 14th by the R. M. S. *Empress of Canada*.

Team members generally are jubilant over the results of their practice with the new arm, and Canadians may confidently expect that their representatives at Biscay this year will achieve fresh honors for themselves and their country. This will be a red-letter year in the annals of this Canadian sport.

THE OAR.

PREPARING FOR RACES.

This evening a meeting of the boating committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will be held at the club rooms, for the purpose of discussing arrangements for the regatta which takes place on Saturday afternoon over the harbor course. The crews have been training steadily and are gradually rounding into form. The programme is expected to include some exciting contests. It will not be published in these columns.

LACROSSE.

SAME OLD DIFFICULTY.

As stated in these columns yesterday, the Victoria team met defeat at the hands of Vancouver last Saturday afternoon to the tune of a goal to nil. It was the first of the provincial inter-city series, and the result, needless to say, was a disappointment to all Victorians.

Two days later, after a fair beating, it was good taste, and to say the least, a bad manner of sporting etiquette. Therefore it is acknowledged that the Terminal City twirled thoroughly deserved to succeed, that they outclassed the team which turned up not that they as representatives of Victoria in such an excellent as to gain the victory.

In the two volumes now under review Captain Mahan begins by stating that in England it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter of the century, however, a fuller appreciation of the nature of sea power dawned upon many minds, and it may be remembered that our Naval Defence Act of 1889 was passed a year before Captain Mahan's first work appeared; so that the impression left was that supremacy on the sea was a point of national honor to be decided by fleet actions or duels between individual ships. It is true that in Great Britain it was recognized in the old wars that sea power was our weapon of defence against invasion, and later that the command of the sea was necessary for the recruiting of our commerce. That our forefathers in their orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 saw further than this there is no doubt but in a long peace these lessons had been almost forgotten in the middle of the last century. In the last quarter

An Enemy of The King

By Hagenbuch Wyman

The King of France had sent Blaise, but the King of Navarre didn't. "Blaise!" I cried, in angry reproach at his imprudence.

The tone in which I spoke had startled the lady that she dropped her mask, and I saw the sweetest face that ever gladdened the eyes of a man. It was the face of a girl naturally of a cheerful nature, but never made acquainted with sorrow. Grief had not rendered the nature or the face susceptible to transient impressions of a pleasant or mournful kind. Here was one of those hearts in which grief does not exclude all possibility of gaiety. Sorrow might lie at the bottom, never forgotten and never entirely concealed, but merriment might ripple on the surface. As for its outlines, the face in every part, harmonized with the grace and purity of the chin and mouth. Her eyes were blue and large, with an eloquence displayed without intent or consciousness.

"What does it mean?" she said, in a charming bewilderment. "The servant reproves the master. Ah! I see. The servant is the master."

And she smiled with pleasure at her discovery.

"But still your servant, mademoiselle," was all that I could say.

Blaise vented a great breath of relief.

"I feel better now," he said.

Heartily, and he turned with a beaming countenance to the maid, who looked at his stalwart form and promptly revised her opinion of him.

The two were soon in conversation together at the fireplace, and I was left to complete explanations with the lady who did not attempt the coquetry of replacing her mask.

"Our secret is yours, mademoiselle, and our safety is in your hands."

"Your secret is safe, monsieur," she said, modestly averting her eyes from my frankly admiring look.

"And now I understand why it was you drew a sword."

"A privilege too precious to be resigned," I answered in a low tone, "even for the sake of my secret and my safety."

My words were spoken so tenderly that she sought relief from her charming embarrassment by taking up my sword from the table, and saying, with a smile:

"I have you in my power, monsieur, follower of the King of Navarre! What if I were minded on behalf of the governor of this province to make you a prisoner?"

"My faith!" I could only reply, "you need no sword to make prisoners of men."

You hope to purchase your freedom with a compliment," she said, continuing the jest; "but you cannot close my eyes with flattery."

"It would be a crime beyond me to close eyes so beautiful!"

She gave a pretty little smile and shrug of helplessness, as if to say, "I cannot help it, monsieur; if you will overwhelm me with compliments which are not deserved, I am powerless to prevent you." But, the compliments were all the more deserved because she seemed to think them not so.

Her modesty weakened my own audacity, and her innocent eyes put me into a kind of confusion. So I changed the subject.

"I appear to me, mademoiselle," I said, "that I have had the honor of riding you of unpleasant company."

Her face quickly clouded, as if my words had brought to her mind a greater trouble than the mere importunities of an insolent adventurer.

"De Berquin!" she said, and then heaved a deep sigh; "I had forgotten about him."

"I would not commit his offence of thrusting an unwelcome company on you," I replied; "but I would gladly offer you for a few leagues the sword that has already put him to flight."

She was for some time silent. Then she answered slowly in a low voice, "I ride toward Clochon, monsieur."

Taking this for an acceptance of my offer, I sheathed my sword, and replied with an animation that betrayed my pleasure.

"Ahors!" repeated the lady in a tone of perplexity. "But the King I am ready."

"I am ready now, monsieur," she said.

That grate Those walls

Three-sided hollow grate-bars make the fuel burn up clean because they feed enough air to the fire to insure perfect combustion with ANY fuel. Easy to repair—take out any bar and let the rest alone. Everything's right in the right furnace—right in the right furnace.

Oxford Furnace

burns any fuel

Specially big fire-door—lets you use chunks of coal, slabs of wood, that you couldn't jam into the usual furnace. Tough fuel is cheaper—this furnace burns any fuel, every fuel, and gets utmost service out of all it does burn, just because it burns fuel right.

Come in and look it over

—or get the book that tells why it's the right furnace for you.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED
151 Hastings Street, Vancouver
204 Toronto—Montreal—Winnipeg—Calgary

LSTO

GREAT fortunes millions of dollars have been made in the publishing business. Far greater fortunes are awaiting the making more readily, of course, by those who have learned the lesson in the making of fortunes before.

Opportunities to share in them seldom come. The same opportunity never comes twice, for "the mill won't grind with the water that has passed."

An opportunity is here now for a few. Such an opportunity will not come again in Canada in many decades.

To-morrow in these columns you will read of the most remarkable and successful man in the publishing history of the world in the House of Lords to-day started with brains as his capital eighteen years ago.

The next day you will be shown your opportunity.

A day afterwards you will be too late.

A SHARE
FOR YOU
FOR \$5.00

said, lingering over the word "monsieur," as if trying to recall whether or not I had told her my name.

It was no time at which to disclose the title under which I was known throughout the province, or one especially proscribed, and if I was unwilling to give undue offence, I said:

"I am M. de Launay, once of Apjou, but now of nowhere in particular. The great have caused me trouble to be scattered over my hands, stone, or stone, and have otherwise encouraged my taste for travel and adventure."

At this moment, glancing toward Blaise, I saw on his face a look of alarm and disapproval, as if he feared that the lady or her maid might be aware that De Lapin, and M. de Tournon were one man, but it was manifest from their faces that he had no cause for such an apprehension.

The lady smiled at my description and, after a moment's hesitation, replied:

"And I am Mlle. de Varion, daughter of a gentleman of Fleurie."

"What! Fleurie?" she asked, surprised.

NEMO

It may be so," she answered faintly.

I did not tell her that the idea of re-

leasing her father had already entered my head. In order to bring him safe out of the chateau of Fleurie, it would be necessary for me to return to Maury soon.

The attempt would be hazardous, and I did not wish to raise hopes in her mind.

The lady smiled at my description and, after a moment's hesitation, replied:

"And I am Mlle. de Varion, daughter of a gentleman of Fleurie."

"What! Fleurie?" she asked, surprised.

ad at me with a look of terror on her face.

"Decidedly," I thought, "as the mere mention of my name produces such an effect on her, it is well that I am not going to introduce myself until she shall have learned that I am not such a terrible cutthroat as the Catholics in this province think me." And I said aloud:

"Fear not, mademoiselle. He is not as bad as his enemies represent him."

"I shall be glad to have his guidance," she said, with pale face.

We left the inn and took horse, being joined outside by mademoiselle's two serving boys. Recounting his character of gentleman, Blaise rode ahead with the lady, while I followed at the side of the maid, casting many an envious glance at the place I occupied, and reciprocating his feelings if not his looks. Nevertheless, I was sufficiently near mademoiselle to be able to exchange speeches with her. The day was at its best. The sun shone, a gentle breeze played with the red and yellow leaves in the roadway, and I was happy.

Looking down a by way as we passed, I saw a small, dark, slender girl, about ten years of age, walking along the road. She was dressed in a simple, dark, homespun garment, and her hair was dark and curly. She was looking at me with a look of terror on her face.

It was no time at which to disclose the title under which I was known throughout the province, or one especially proscribed, and if I was unwilling to give undue offence, I said:

"I am M. de Launay, once of Apjou, but now of nowhere in particular. The great have caused me trouble to be scattered over my hands, stone, or stone, and have otherwise encouraged my taste for travel and adventure."

At this moment, glancing toward Blaise, I saw on his face a look of alarm and disapproval, as if he feared that the lady or her maid might be aware that De Lapin, and M. de Tournon were one man, but it was manifest from their faces that he had no cause for such an apprehension.

The lady smiled at my description and, after a moment's hesitation, replied:

"And I am Mlle. de Varion, daughter of a gentleman of Fleurie."

"What! Fleurie?" she asked, surprised.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

TEL. 554.

ROMANCE OF GIRL SINGER.

Protege of Jean de Reszke Once Lived

In Slums of New York.

It was no time at which to disclose the title under which I was known throughout the province, or one especially proscribed, and if I was unwilling to give undue offence, I said:

"I am M. de Launay, once of Apjou, but now of nowhere in particular. The great have caused me trouble to be scattered over my hands, stone, or stone, and have otherwise encouraged my taste for travel and adventure."

At this moment, glancing toward Blaise, I saw on his face a look of alarm and disapproval, as if he feared that the lady or her maid might be aware that De Lapin, and M. de Tournon were one man, but it was manifest from their faces that he had no cause for such an apprehension.

The lady smiled at my description and, after a moment's hesitation, replied:

"And I am Mlle. de Varion, daughter of a gentleman of Fleurie."

"What! Fleurie?" she asked, surprised.

A. Delicious BARGAIN
We Have Secured 20 Dozen Bottles of
STUFFED OLIVES
(OLIVES STUFFED WITH PIMENTOS)
The Regular Price is 25c. Per Bottle. While they last we sell them at
15 Cents Per Bottle

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
THE OWNERS OF
GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA
Where you get the BONNIE BRAE STRAWBERRIES. R. 1244

EX "TEUCER"
Rose Head Copper Boat Nails
ALL SIZES.

Peter McQuade & Son
Wholesale and Retail.

78 WHARF STREET.

MILLINERY BY AUCTION

Bittancourt, Auctioneer, instructed by Messrs. Stevens & Jenkins, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

The entire stock and fixtures of their Millinery Store.

No. 83 Douglas St.

AT 3:00 P. M.

Next Saturday, June 23

To Lots to Suit Purchasers.

F. J. BITTANCOURT,
Auctioneer.

Office, Corn, Broad and Pandora Streets.

Phone A945.

Fuller particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

58 BROAD STREET

Watch this space for an important sale to take place shortly. In the meantime we are selling privately at our rooms.

MAYNARD & SON,
Auctioneers.

SHORT NOTICE
Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Duly instructed by MRS. CLYDE, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At her residence, 38 Chatham Street (four doors from Blanchard).

TO-MORROW, JUNE 20th, AT 2:00 P. M.

The Whole of Her

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And Effects, including "Happy Thought" Piano, "Lily" Organ, "Lily" Piano, Oak Extension Table, Oak Chairs, etc., etc.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

TREVOR KEENE

Having acquired the Auction Business of

WM. T. HARDAKER

Will hold a sale of desirable

Furniture

At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, 22nd,

2 p. m.

Particulars later.

Trevor Keene, Auctioneer.

DERMYL

We recommend this preparation for SUNBURN, TAN, SPOTS, IRRITATION OF THE SKIN. It is prepared from healing, cooling and aseptic ingredients, and its popularity is constantly increasing. IT IS NOT STICKY NOR GREASY. ASK FOR A SAMPLE. It is sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents.

John Cochrane, Chemist

N. W. Corn, Victoria and Douglas Streets.

TEMPTATION...

OFTEN YOUR APPETITE WANTS TEMPTING

INDIAN CHUTNEY, per bottle

HORSE RADISH AND MUSTARD, per bottle

GRATED HERRING, per bottle

COUNTRY SWEET PICKLES, per bottle

PIN MONEY SWEET STUFFED MANGOES, per bottle

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CHOW, per bottle

CROSSE & BLACKWELL ONIONS, per bottle

CROSSE & BLACKWELL SAUCE, per bottle

ROWAT'S SAUCE, per bottle

We carry a very complete line of OLIVES.

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST. REET.

P. O. BOX 566.

THE OPENING OF NEW
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

Crowds Attended First Performances--
Favorable Comments on Transformation of Old Savoy Building.

Last evening the new Grand theatre was thrown open to the public for the first time and an immense crowd took advantage of the opportunity to visit the most elaborately equipped place of entertainment in Victoria. Everyone was delighted and astonished at the beautiful, comfortable and convenient arrangement of the interior of the house. The short old Savoy has been transformed to suit an extent which can only be recognized by the new framework. While the stage, the boxes and the walls have all been prettily decorated and frescoed, what most impresses one is the clever arrangement of the seating accommodation. The design is of the most modern, the seats sloping up from the footlights on the ground floor and in the gallery at such an angle as to enable those seated far back in the rear to see as well as the occupants of the front row. In addition, every square inch of accommodation has been utilized and, besides the most careful provision has been made for the expedited handling of crowds.

As already stated, a large number attended last evening's performance. This hardly, however, adequately describes the rush for seats. People were lined up as far out as the car tracks in the centre of the street, and as soon as those inside left their places were taken by other pleasure seekers. The programme was suitable to the auspicious occasion. Every turn elicited applause, and the favorable comments frequently heard were not confined to the new theatre, but in most instances embraced the performance. One of the features was the music furnished by Prof. Nagel's orchestra, with Signor Claudio as violinist. A large part of its attractiveness, no doubt, is due to the magnificence of the grand piano, installed by the management. The sweet, clear notes of the upper register were especially noticeable, and these accompaniments, while the rich full bass was heard to advantage. The piano was provided by Messrs. Fletcher Bros., of this city, to whose enterprise and business acumen the music loving public owe the introduction of this splendid instrument.

The regular programme will be followed during the week. All the finishing touches to the improvements are expected to be complete in the course of a few days.

THE MILITIA CAMP.

Shooting With Morris Tube Attachment Commenced at Fort Macaulay Yesterday.

The last week of the annual Fifth Regiment camp is in progress. Parades are being well attended and the regular routine programme has been adhered to with strict faithfulness up to the present. Last night firing at a moving target from the six-inch guns with the Morris tube attachment was commenced. It will be continued until Saturday, and for this reason it is particularly requested that members of the garrison companies present themselves at roll call regularly.

On Sunday morning last the usual inspection was held, resulting in a keen contest for first place between Sergt. C. Loat, of No. 1 Co., and Sergt. Spurrier and Bomb. Williams, of No. 2 Co., which resulted in a win for the former. Owing to the absence of their officers No. 2 Co. was severely handicapped.

Capt. Muspratt-Williams and Lieut. Ellison, the inspecting officers, will be in attendance regularly from now on superintending the work in the fort, and assisting in elevating the efficiency of the militia in every way possible.

Preparations are being made for the field sports, which take place next Saturday afternoon on the plains. There will be a large number of entries so that each event should prove interesting.

THE FULL COURT.

Appeal Heard To-day in the Log Seizing Case. Judgment Reserved.

In the Full Court this morning the appeal in Emerson vs. Skinner was heard by Mr. Justice Irving, Mr. Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Morrison. This was taken from the judgment of the Chief Justice, who tried the case in Vancouver. The point at issue is whether a seizure of logs made by the provincial government inspector, Mr. Skinner, was authorized under the act passed at the last sitting of the legislature. The logs seized were cut, it was shown, before the passage of the act and the Chief Justice held that the law was not retrospective and that the logs were not properly seized.

The government appealed the case to the Full Court, where argument was heard to-day. Judgment was reserved.

A. D. Taylor and C. D. Mason appeared for the plaintiff, and H. C. Shaw and J. G. McPhillip, K.C., represented the defendant.

PAINTER'S.

Per Steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco, F. E. Marlow, G. G. Moller, Mrs. McPherson, E. S. Marlow, wife and children, James Reed.

PAINTER'S.

Per Steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco, F. E. Marlow, G. G. Moller, Mrs. McPherson, E. S. Marlow, wife and children, James Reed.

A Kansas City dispatch states that the majority of the soft coal mines which shut down on June 1st in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas have resumed operation.

NEMO

TALES OF HORROR
COME FROM BIALYSTOK

Jews Fought Bravely to Defend Their Lives--Troops Unable to Restrain the Mob.

JUST A LINE



TO REMIND YOU of the "Great Opportunity" to purchase Oriental Rugs at prices very considerably under usual rates, also the following Oriental Furnishings:

PERSIAN BANNERETTE, 5 feet by 8 feet—a brilliant example of Oriental imagery and coloring. The background is a bright scarlet, with inserted embroidered border. The centre-piece depicts peace, hunting and war.

GENUINE CASHMERE SHAWL, 10 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. These shawls are woven, as gifts for monarchs, out of the purest materials by ladies of the Oriental aristocracy. The princesses of India considered a gift of these shawls to the late Queen Victoria as being the highest mark of esteem.

BOMRAY EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, 9 feet by 4 feet, richly embroidered in gold and light blue.

TABLE COVERS, beautiful hand-embroidered in rich Eastern silks—size 4 feet square.

DELHI TABEE COVERS, 6 feet square, in heavy white silk, with white silk and silver embroidery—most handsome productions.

PERSIAN AND AFGHAN SHIELDS, richly wrought in gold Damascene work.

STATIONERY CABINETS, in beautifully carved sandalwood, and a host of Oriental decorations at Bargain Prices.

THE GOODS ARE ON THE SECOND FLOOR AT

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B.C.

ROSLYN COAL

R. DAVERNE, SOLE AGENT.

Dealer in

WOOD AND BARK

OFFICE, 22 TROUNCE AVE. PHONE 37.

YARD PHONE, 36.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Fruit farm, as near as possible to Victoria. State price and all other particulars, giving distance from Victoria. Times, Victoria.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch, money, gold, gold and green enamel, return to duty and receive reward.

WANTED—A boy, 15 to 17, to drive delivery cart. Apply Spring Ridge, Market.

WANTED—Perfectly gentle, aged horse fit for children to drive. Apply 13 Government Street.

WANTED—Immediately, girl, about 16. Apply 35 Johnson.

from loss of blood and revived to find a soldier standing over me, who asked: "What are you still alive?" Shall I have you?"

"Beside the body of Asteln lay the corpse of a child 10 years old, whose leg had been chooped off with an axe. Here also were the dead from the Schlescher home, where, according to witnesses, soldiers came and plundered the house and killed the wife, son and a neighbor's daughter and seriously wounded Schlescher and his two daughters.

"I am told that soldiers entered the apartments of the Lapidus brothers, which were crowded with people who had fled from the streets for safety, and ordered the Christians to separate themselves from the Jews. A Christian student named Dikar privileged and was killed on the spot. Then all of the Jews were shot.

"Some of the corpses were marked, with fire. These had been brought from a burned tannery and showed bullet and bayonet marks.

"In one corner of the yard was a demented Jewess trying to cover the body of her husband, but her efforts were in vain, as the blood simply oozed from beneath the inadequate covering.

"From the wounded in the hospital the correspondent heard

Many Pitiable Stories, all of the same general tenor. Here is the account of a badly wounded merchant named Nevyashitz.

"I live in the suburbs, keeping of the slaughterhouse. I tried to reach the town through the fields, but was interrupted by roughs. My brother was killed, my arm and leg were broken, my skull was fractured and I was stabbed twice in the side. I fainted

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

For Marine Hardware, Yacht and Launch Supplies, Manila, Hemp and Cotton Cordage. Local, Canadian and British White Lead and Paints.

Tar Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Cotton Duck and Flax Canvas, Flags, Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Ropes

ACREAGE

Close In to City. Apply to

A. W. JONES, Ltd.

28 Fort Street, Victoria.

A REVOLUTION IN THE EGG MARKET.

WHAT IS IT?

SYLVESTER'S EXCELSIOR MEAL

is a mixture of grains of the most extensive variety, including bone and grit, thoroughly ground and blended, which cannot fail to give beneficial results. To be fed dampened. 50-lb. bag, \$1.50. Telephone 43 immediately before you forget it.

LOZIER MARINE MOTOR

Two and Four Cycle Types

All who are interested in motor launches and desire information thereon, should write for descriptive booklet; or better still call personally on the

SOLE AGENTS:

HINTON ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

23 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B.C. H1243

CALEDONIA PARK

Lots \$450.00 Upwards, Mostly 150 Feet Deep. Easy Terms.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

40 Government Street

Per Sack-\$1.50—Per Sack

FROM ANY AND ALL GROCERS.